

The St. Louis Republican publishes the narrative of two young men of that city, who went to Mexico to see the elephant. After having been "captured and plundered by a gang of Liberals," they were brought before Cortes, who gave them their choice—either to let his hand or to be put to death. They chose the latter, and have since been shot.

The narrative concludes as follows:

"While in Brownsville, Messrs. Quigley and Goddard went to join the Liberal party, to obtain the promised bounty of \$1,000. After spending all their money in an expensive journey to get there, they found the bounty promise all a hoax. No bounty whatever is given, and all the wages received by a private soldier in the Liberal army are given to the day, out of which the soldier must clothe himself and furnish his own provisions, excepting beef—a scanty ration of which is furnished him by the Government. No tents or blankets are given out, and the soldier must sleep on the ground for a bed, the sky for a covering, and a saddle for a pillow. The very last thing our informant would recommend the young men of the United States to do would be to go to Mexico and take service in the cause of the so-called Liberal of Juarez party."

#### PLAN OF MONTGOMERY BLAIR.

In his speech to the Democratic meeting in New York, Mr. Blair thus defines his position for the settlement of the question of the two races:

"If the negroes are ever to be free, equal and independent, they must have a place of refuge set apart and secured to them by the common consent of all the States of the Union, of all the Republics of this continent. Such a land of promise is now held out to them by the Liberal Government of Mexico. It beckons them to the rich region stretching round the Gulf of Mexico from the Rio Grande. Have we not a right to accept it for them, and unite with the struggling people and President of the Mexican Republic in restoring it from foreign domination and confirming to our freedmen population a home and a new land, in a place congenial to their physical constitutions and their habits, and presenting in the productions of soil every thing which their agricultural skill is accustomed to rear in perfection, and will at once raise them above want to independence? In the region which they are invited they would be come a line of demarcation between the United States and Mexico, and along its maritime frontier a coast guard against foreign invasion—under the wing of the Republic of Mexico on one side, under that of the United States on the other, and the freedom of its people guaranteed by both; all its political institutions built on the models of its neighbors, and fostered by them, without intrusion from any, would certainly hold out a promise of rights to the colored man, an equality, and the opportunity of pursuing happiness in their own way, which they can never obtain in the bosom of the Southern States, filled with their old masters and a daring military race of white soldiers, who, by the very presence, and excited to an increased hostility to a race by a war waged for their deliverance, and the threat to make them rivals in the Government and in the sovereign rights over the country which the white man claims as his own exclusively."

But it is said we undertake a new war for the sake of the negro. I say we must for our own sakes, when foreign domination makes the conquest of a republic on our frontier, and the overthrow of its free institutions the accomplishment and the aid to a rebellion designed to ruin our own. [Cheers.] The avowed purpose of the invasion is to establish a new republic, to give "ascendancy to the Latin race" over the Southern section of our continent, with a blow struck like that of lightning, making a wreck of the Republic of Mexico, and, as a result, to give the people of the United States a new safety for their own freedom but in driving out the military tyranny that has taken foothold at our most exposed points. On a late occasion I presented some views on this subject, and quoted a Parliamentary debate in England, showing that the Government of England and her greatest statesmen not only had supported but applauded the stand our Government had taken against a late aggression, when the United States, the Holy Alliance, as the highest proof of the public spirit of our people, ready not only to risk every thing to defend their own liberties, but to go beyond it and fight for other people thus assailed on this continent.

Are we in the flash of victory over the rebellion, which brought the foreign invaders into our country, with the millions of gallant soldiers of both our late warring sections, willing to make a crusade for the defence of the Mexican Republic, to cover under the crown of a Bonaparte England turned back on the designs of this felon enemy, who holds out to her, nevertheless, his velvet paw. Her commonality will compel the Government to sustain the cause to which Olaning pledged her. And what will Russia do? [Applause.] She is the friend of the United States, and has manifested her friendship in the most painful crisis of our history. What will she do now? Will she not, for herself, should we encounter the hero of her most formidable invader in a more tender and exposed point, requires no prophet to foresee. What Russia thinks about right now, I do not know, but I think I can show by an extract from a foreign correspondent, where the word "will" will not disclose the source from which it comes. It is enough I know, and assure you, it comes from one who understands the sentiment on this subject which prevails in the Russian court. Here it is:

"Whatever were the causes which led to the war between France and Mexico, when it occurred it assumed the character of a war between two sovereign and independent nations. In such a war the United States had no right to interfere, for, in accordance with established principles of international law, the Federal Government was in duty bound to observe a strict neutrality."

But after the occupation of the city of Mexico by the French, and the intervention of the United States, the situation was changed. The United States, in accordance with established principles of international law, the Federal Government was in duty bound to observe a strict neutrality."

This change of policy on the part of France changed the position of the United States in reference to the Mexican question. The war assumed a new form, and from one waged between two nations, degenerated into a struggle for supremacy between two parties. If the French considered themselves justified in maintaining by force of arms, one of these parties, the United States had undoubtedly the right to give for supremacy between two parties. If the French considered themselves justified in maintaining by force of arms, one of these parties, the United States had undoubtedly the right to give for supremacy between two parties. If the French considered themselves justified in maintaining by force of arms, one of these parties, the United States had undoubtedly the right to give for supremacy between two parties.

"What was the result of this state of things? Simply that the Imperial party, supported by French bayonets, and countervailed by other European Governments, who suffered the newly proclaimed Sovereigns of Mexico to contract loans and enlist soldiers in their midst, obtained the ascendancy over an adversary who was fighting, and still continues to fight, alone, unaided even with the moral support of the United States."

"The United States has always proclaimed themselves to be the protectors of the Latin Republics on the American continent. What hopes can the latter entertain of their future security when they see a great Republic of which they are the feeble imitators, assisting with indifference to the spectacle of a handful of foreign soldiers successfully progressing on her very borders. In the work of erecting a Government framed and fashioned on the European plan, what has been the result? The latter has been demonstrated in the manner we have indicated."

#### THE PRESIDENT'S VIEWS.

##### What Mr. Johnson Thinks of the Reconstruction of the Southern States—The Punishment of Treason—Status of the Negro.

INTERVIEW WITH MR. JOHNSON.

Medford, Mass., Oct. 8. My Dear Sir: I was so much impressed with our conversation of last Tuesday that I returned immediately to my room and wrote down such of the points made as I could remember, and having pondered them all the way home, am today more than ever convinced that, as corrected by you and returned to me, for either public or private use, it will go far to promote a good understanding between you and our leading men. It will also unite the public mind in favor of your plan, so far, at least, as you would carry it without modification.

You are aware that I do not associate much with men in political life, but rather with those who, representing the advanced moral sense of the country, earnestly labor for the good of our people, without hope of or even desire for office or other immediate reward. The latter class desire earnestly to understand your plans, and, if possible, support your Administration.

I think the publication of your purpose of reconstruction, with the reasons for your faith in it, will command respect from the most ardent and, as I told you, inspire the whole Northern people with confidence in your administration.

The report is stronger and unsatisfactory, but I think it conveys, for the most part, the spirit of our conversation. Therefore, although the whole tenor of your words led me to believe it was not intended to be kept private, I have refrained from answering the question of continuing friends, whom I met on my way home, lest I might, in some way, leave a wrong impression on their minds.

Truly, your friend, GEO. L. STEARNS. To the President of the United States.

#### THE PRESIDENT'S VIEWS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 3—11 1/2 P. M. I have just returned from an interview with President Johnson, in which he talked for an hour on the process of reconstruction of rebel States. His manner was cordial, and his conversation as free as in 1863, when I met him daily in Nashville.

His countenance is healthy—even more so than when I first knew him. I remarked that the people of the South were anxious that the progress of reconstruction should be thorough, and they wished to support him in the arduous work; but their views were confused by the conflicting reports constantly circulated, and especially by the present position of the Southern States. He said that he was going over to them. He laughingly replied, "Major, have you never known a man who for many years had been in the army, and in consequence of the unpropitious weather, the progress in building was considerably delayed, but now that it is completed, we think all concerned—congregation, architect, superintendent and mechanics—will congratulate themselves on the results of their liberality and skill, for surely a more beautiful specimen of a house of worship is not to be found."

The style is what is called the Norman-Gothic, and, for the interior, is a pure specimen of that order of architecture. It is modeled after the Church of the Holy Communion (Rev. Dr. Muhlenberg), in the city of New York. The length of the edifice is seventy-five feet, width thirty feet, with a tower eleven feet high. The walls are sixteen feet high, and pitch of roof twenty-five feet. It has an open roof and an apical chancel. The pews, sixty-nine in number, are massive and commodious, and afford comfortable sitting accommodations for three hundred persons. All the interior furniture is of beautiful stained glass, these in the chancel bearing appropriate emblems. For the evening service the church is lighted with a handsome chandelier and numerous side lights. The apex of the roof is surmounted by a cross, as is customary with Episcopal churches. The building is of red brick, and very substantial, and church is heated by a furnace, and the entire edifice cost \$10,000.

New Way of Applying Leeches. "Well, my good woman," said the doctor, "how is your husband to-day? Better no doubt?"

"O yes, surely," said the woman. "He is as well as ever, and gone to the field."

"I thought you had said he was better no doubt?"

"O yes, he did him a great deal of good, though he could not take them all."

"Take them all? Why, my good woman, how did you apply them?"

"O, I managed nicely," said the wife, looking quite contented with herself. "For variety's sake I used one on each side, and made a fry of the other. The first he got down very well, but the second made him very sick. But what he took was quite enough," continued she, seeing some horror in the doctor's countenance, "for he was better the next morning, and to day he is quite well."

#### STATE ITEMS.

##### CRICKET CLUB.

CRICKET CLUB. The members of the club are requested to be on at 7 o'clock on THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, on the grounds, northwest of the old Fair grounds, at 4 o'clock precisely, for practice, previous to the match with the Cincinnati Club.

##### FOR SALE.

VACANT LOTS, VERY desirable for business, on South Pennsylvania street, also improved lots on Illinois street, Virginia avenue and Maryland street. Apply to GEO. L. STEARNS, at the Rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, opposite the Post-office.

##### WANTED.

WANTED. We want Six Girls for work on Printed Work in our Bindery. These acquaintances with the business preferred. HALL & HUTCHINSON.

##### DRY GOODS.

ELLIOTT, GADD & CO.,

STREET CARS run to and from the depot of the "Macy" to the Union Depot and all parts of the city.

From the 23d of October, 1865, the price of Day Board will be reduced to Five Dollars per Week.

BOOKS, STATIONERY, &c.

##### NEW WHOLESALE STATIONERY HOUSE.

Blank Book, School Book, Paper and

East Washington Street, Indianapolis, Ind.

PARSONS, MACAULEY & CO.,

No. 13 West Maryland Street, Indianapolis, Ind.

INDIANAPOLIS.

OFFER TO THE TRADE a selection of goods at the lowest prices of Chicago, Cincinnati or New York. One line of Stationery consists in part:

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DRESS GOODS.

CLOAKS, SHAWLS, FURS, &c.,

Just received from New York and Boston. We invite particular attention to our stock of

ELLIOTT, GADD & CO.,

71 East Washington Street.

PRACTICAL HATTER.

INTERESTING TO THE PUBLIC.

THE subscriber, formerly Broadway Hatter, and for more than twenty years associated with the leaders of Fashion, and now Proprietor of the Indianapolis Hat Manufacturing, being flatteringly encouraged by the liberal patronage of the public, has in the spirit and pride of honorable competition against Eastern producers in his art, resolved upon a renewed and more efficient effort to produce a handsome and all head dress which shall be strictly in keeping with all the new improvements, and fully up to the spirit of the progressive age we live in.

This season he has introduced, in addition to the "Gentle" and "Young Gentle" Hat Styles of Fashionable Hats, all the standard style of dress, as follows:

No. 1—Gentle Hat Style for 1865.

No. 2—Gentle Hat Style for 1865.

No. 3—Gentle Hat Style for 1865.

No. 4—New York Standard, Straight style.

No. 5—The Medium Union Standard style.

No. 6—The Paris Standard, O'Grady style.

No. 7—The Paris Standard, Yeoman style.

No. 8—The Paris Standard, Straight style.

No. 9—The Paris Standard, Bell style.

No. 10—The Paris Standard, Bell style.

No. 11—Ladies' Silk Hat, Fall styles for 1865.

No. 12—Ladies' Silk Hat, Fall styles for 1865.

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